point under the influence of Galvanism or Faradism, cease to improve, but a new start can frequently be given by then resorting to Franklinism. Pain is sometimes relieved by Franklinism after both Galvanism and Faradism have failed, but it is not the rule. The pain of muscular rheumatism, however, is relieved by this method sooner and more effectually than by the others. For this purpose the treatment by the roller is superior to treatment by sparks. In the various forms of true neuralgia Franklinism is not comparable in power to Galvanism. The pain so successfully relieved by Galvanism is generally of a chronic character confined to no special nerve-trunks, dull aching, and with no tenderness on pressure. In these instances Faradism is superior to galvanism, and recent experience had convinced him that Franklinism was superior to either. the enlarged joints of sub-acute and chronic rheumatism, and to facilitate absorption in chronic synovitis, Franklinism (sparks) is frequently more efficacious than either Faradism or Galvanism. In old contractures and in cutaneous anæsthesia Franklinism is frequently superior to either of the other forms of electricity. In electrodiagnosis, Franklinism is of but limited value.

Valuable as is Franklinic electricity it has a more limited range of usefulness than dynamic, and the more strongly this fact is impressed on the professional mind the better. He who begins with Franklinism to study and practise medical electricity begins at the wrong end.-N. Y. Medical Record.

DIALYZED IRON.-Dr. Prosser James has lately said, in a summary of the position which dialyzed iron is entitled to hold in medicine, that the persalts of iron are frequently employed solely on account of their astringency, while the as being destitute of this quality.

freshly-prepared carbonate is an excellent mild chalybeate, but difficult to keep in an unaltered state, so that preference is given to reduced iron. The scale preparations of iron are held in repute, both from the extreme facility of their use, and their agreeable taste. When these three forms of iron are inadmissible, dialyzed iron may be resorted to with admirable effect. It is a milder chalybeate than the three preceding, and does not produce the slightest irritation.

A recent analysis by Professor Tichborne of Wyeth's preparation agrees almost exactly with Graham's statement, that dialysed iron contains 98-5 parts of the oxide and 1.5 parts of hydrochloric acid. The liquid thus obtained differs altogether from an ordinary solution of salts of iron, by its not giving rise to the blood-red colour on the addition of alkaline sulphocyanide, nor to the blue precipitate with ferrocyanide of potassium. It does not become cloudy on boiling, nor when agitated with two parts of ether and one part of alcohol is the ether layer coloured yellow. It is so sensitive that ordinary spring water will cause a precipitate, yet no precipitate is produced by nitric, acetic, or muriatic acid. Graham's solution gelatinized in about twenty days, and he regarded it as a solution of colloid ferric hydrate which, he considered, existed in both a soluble and insoluble form. It is however, never free from chlorine. Theoretically, therefore, the liquid is a solution of a basic oxychloride, but it can never be imitated by dissolving saturated solutions of the hydrate. All these artificially-made liquors are astringent, with ferruginous taste and acid reaction.

Respecting the therapeutic value of dialyzed iron, of which there has lately been some inclination to doubt, Dr. James says there is no question. By the method now followed of counting blood-corpuscles it is found that the taking of dialyzed iron both proto-salts are occasionally considered increases their number and improves their The condition. Dr. James gives, as an average